THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No 1224.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 2442 Acres of Land, lying on Roanoke River, in the county of Mecklenburg, and generally known by the name of the Occoneechee.

The uncommon fertility of this Tract of Land, and its advantageous situation, by which it is convenient to the improving navigation of the River, together with the liberal credit, on which it is to be sold, must make it a very important object to those who are inclined to purchase Lands. The quantity of low-grounds in the Occoneechee Island, which is separated from the main land by a small and narrow stream, is 364 Acres, and on the main-land adjoining, about 150 Acres, all of which is of excellent quality. By far the greater part of the remainder of the tract is very rich, being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat &c. A large proportion is in woods, and heavily timbered. The whole tract is at present divided into three tenements, leased to several tenants, whose leases will expire in three years from the first day of January next. The tenements are in a tolerably good state of improvement, and the rent amounts to 114l. per annum. The subscriber will sell the whole together, or either of those tenements separately, as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale are one sixth part of the money to be paid on the first day of January next, and the balance in five equal annual payments, bonds and good security being given, and the punctuality of payment ensured by deeds of trust on the land. On the Occoneechee Island, and at the end of Baker's Island, opposite to it, are two fisheries, belonging to the subscriber, and to be sold with the land, which have been accounted the best on the River, and with the labour of a few hands a short time, might now be made valuable. A farther description of this land and its improvements is supposed to be unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will naturally chuse to view it, and judge for themselves.

If the whole tract, or any of the tenements should not be disposed of by private contract before the 17th day of September next, it will be sold on that day, being the 3d Monday in the month, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the store of Wm. Birchett & Co. adjacent to the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the terms above mentioned. An accurate plot of the land will be shewn, and unquestionable titles made to the purchasers by

WM. MUNFORD

Richland, Mecklenburg County, April 11th, 1804. tf.

Walter Potter,

BOOK-BINDER & STATIONER,

Main-street, Richmond,

THANKFUL for the encouragement he has received since commencing business, hopes by his strict attention and faithful execution of all orders which he may be favored with, to merit a further continuance of patronage.

He has lately received a fresh supply of STATIONARY, and has now on hand a large assortment of blank and ruled books.

Merchants' accompt books ruled to any pattern, and BOOK-BINDING in its various branches executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

June 26. oawbt.

Doctor Wilson,

HAS taken (as a temporary residence) the house lately occupied by Doctor Adams, opposite the Bell Tavern, and intends to continue the Apothecaries business, with the practice of Physic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a fresh and very general assortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Orders from the Country, recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. 1aw6m.

To Rent,

And possession given immediately,

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-House, on the street leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Basin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling-house of Mr. William Mitchell.

Also, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the street leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholesale and commission merchants. Possession of these two Tenements will be given when finished, which is supposed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by

JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

Stafford Gibbs,

TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop one door above the City Hotel, where he intends carrying on the business in all its branches. He hopes by his strict attention, to merit the patronage of all those who may favor him with their custom.

Richmond, March 27, 1804. 12awtf.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 8th of April, 1804, two Negroes, viz—PHILL and CHLOE his wife. Phill is between 30 and 40 years of age, 5 feet and a half high, of a thin visage, and moderately spare, has thick and pouting lips, looks sullen or angerly, has rather a hoarse and lazy kind of voice or speech, has a scar on his upper lip, and his left arm has been broke. He is of a black complexion, understands ditching, but works slow in consequence of his arm having been broke. Chloe is a large well made woman, and of a brighter complexion, about the same age of Phill, has no mark that I recollect. These two Negroes were purchased from the estate of Col. John Gordon, dec. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver them to me at Lancaster court-house, or secure them in any jail so that I get them again, or 20 dollars for either.

Leroy Nutt.

April 20, 1804.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions

Continued and held for Henry county, the 1st day of May, 1804.

John Sowder, Sen. Complainant,
Against
Joseph Miller, George Rivers, and John Phillips, Defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant John Phillips, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy—Teste,

JOHN COX, C. H. C.

SLATE QUARRIES!

THE late distressing fire in Norfolk, as well as several others in other large and wealthy commercial towns (which no doubt will incline the sufferers in houses, to seek for covering sin rebuilding, the most secure against the external approaches of that, too often dreadful element) induces the subscriber once more to offer for sale, his

SLATE QUARRIES;

Lying on James River, near the mouth of Slate River, about sixty miles above the city of Richmond. —The quality of this Slate, the subscriber ventures to affirm, has never been surpassed by any yet discovered: and the quantity will not be doubted, when viewed by any one a judge in that article. The situation of these Quarries, immediately on navigable water, and their scarcity in other quarters, particularly in similar situations, giving almost the entire monopoly in this country to their owner, render them an object worthy the attention of the enterprizing and industrious.—They may be had for any kind of secure and productive paper or other property—as the subscriber's situation and the other avocations render it inconvenient for him to attend to their working—But, should they not be immediately disposed of in the manner proposed, which he confesses he would prefer for the reasons alligned, the subscriber proposes working them to a considerable extent, as soon as suitable workmen can be obtained from the northern states—when he entertains not the slightest doubt (from the circumstance of the navigation from the very quarries) he will be able to furnish Slate at a much cheaper rate than that article is now brought from Europe, or can possibly be furnished from any part of this country, where any land-carriage is to be employed.

JOHN NICHOLAS.

Albemarle, June 16, 1804.

Mr. Prichard, who has seen the above Quarries, and is a judge of that article, will give any information and his opinion respecting them, to any one inclined to treat with the subscriber.

Academical Exhibition.

ON the 6th of July, seven of J. OGILVIE's senior pupils will pronounce original ORATIONS in the Capitol, for the purpose of exhibiting a specimen of their proficiency in those branches of literature and science, in the study of which they are at present engaged. Linn Banks will deliver an Oration, on an interesting principle in Political Economy; William Pope, on the comparative advantages and attractions of History and Moral Fiction; Charles Hill, on the Prospects of Society in the United States; William Roane, on the connexion betwixt Chemistry and Agriculture; Richard Ellis, on the utility of Periodical Essays; Thomas Jones, on Happiness; Edward Goodwin, on Education. The parents of the young persons whose education is committed to J. Ogilvie's superintendence, and the citizens of Richmond generally, are respectfully invited to visit the Capitol on this occasion.

P. S. The exhibition will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

To PHILO-JUNIUS—No. 6.

SIR,

In assembling the circumstances of agreement, between the character and opinions of General Lee and Junius, I shall adhere to the character of the latter, which the most acute and enlightened critics, in discussing the subject, have agreed to assign him.

Let it not be understood, however, that I am hurried into this comparison from a conceit, that I am the first, who has discovered the similitude in the temper, habits of thinking and genius of General Lee and Junius. The fact is far otherwise. Since, it is believed, that the union in the points now about to be noticed, is so obvious and striking, that no one has ever studied the writings of the two authors, with the notion in his mind, that General Lee might possibly be Junius, who was in the least acquainted with the character of the General, and the history of the various conjectures of the learned, as to who was, or was not, the writer of the letters signed Junius; without having quickly perceived it to exist in a degree. Perhaps, the repeated contemplation of the incident of character and genius, in which they are found to resemble each other, may have had a much more lively and prevailing influence in producing a conviction in his mind of the identity of Junius, in the person of General Lee, than that which from any combination of them, may spring up in the minds of others. I may, as no doubt I shall, fail of transferring the sentiments of conviction, which I feel, into the breast of any other person. Apart from all hypothetical partiality and prejudice, these points of agreement may not be entitled to the consideration, in forming an opinion on the question, which my mind has been forced to yield to them. Yet, I scruple not to confess, that to my judgment, they seem a thousand times more worthy of regard, than any similarity or dissimilarity of style.

There is a vanity which cherishes old opinions, and a pride of adhering to long adopted principles, which act on the mind, like the strongest attachment, in preventing a change or dereliction. Men are generally steady and faithful to their animosities and resentments, when from any cause they become confirmed: and when these passions are suffered to babble, it is almost impossible to conceal the habit of thought, or character of the temper. Style, being a child of fancy, true to the nature of its sire, it is always restless, fickle and inconstant, ever imitating and imitated, never satisfied with itself—directed by whim and caprice, it assumes the air and manner of all styles by turns, until age extinguishes its wayward spirit, when from its decrepitude, no longer able to fashion its own dubious form in its offspring, habit, by degrees, gives to it, whatever of a sedate and settled carriage, it may appear to have.

In tracing the likeness of General Lee, in the genius, temper and character of Junius, it is presumed a remarkable resemblance will be seen in every feature.

Junius is distinguished by the singular subtlety of his genius. This rare quality of genius, predominates in a most remarkable degree, in the arguments, opinions, style and conduct of General Lee. Junius was exasperated at the conduct of the government of Great Britain, vindictive in his temper, and seditious in his principles and opinions: So was General Lee, to a degree of enthusiasm and frenzy. Junius was of a proud, haughty and disdainful disposition, that could brook no superior: Such indisputably was the disposition of General Lee. "The characteristic of Junius is rather a sober malignity, a persevering hatred of persons, more than a generous though mistaken zeal against measures."(a) "General Lee was passionately attached to democratic liberty, rather from a proud disdain of superiority, than from the pure and genuine ardor of benevolence."(b) "Junius had a personal animosity against the king, the duke of Bedford, and lord Mansfield, from the bitterness of his expressions respecting or them."(c) So had General Lee. Junius hated and despised the Scotch as a nation: So did General Lee.—Junius abhorred and detested the characters of the princes of the house of Stuart: So did General Lee. The critics all agree that Junius was not an "author by profession from the visible improvement which from time to time was discernable in his style."(d). Neither was General Lee. That "Junius was a man of high rank, from the tone of equality which he seemed to use quite naturally in his addresses to persons of rank, and in his expressions respecting them."(e) General Lee was a man of high rank, and had always lived on terms of familiarity and equality with the first nobility of the kingdom.—That "Junius had lived with military men from the propriety of his language on military subjects."(f) Gen. Lee was himself a military man. That "Junius was not a profound lawyer from the gross inaccuracy of some of his legal expressions."(g) That "Junius had a knowledge of diplomatic forms, a certain dignity of style, and an attention to decorum and good manners—and a high regard for the decencies & proprieties of polished life."(h) From having associated constantly with office men, abroad and at home, and from having been so long conversant with the established etiquette of courts, General Lee must have acquired a competent knowledge of diplomatic forms; and in all points, he was beyond all manner of question, a most accomplished gentleman. That "Junius was a great reader of novels from his frequent allusions to them."(i) All General Lee's old and intimate friends will recollect, that he had been in the younger part of his life, and was, even in his advanced age, a great admirer and reader of novels.

It is presumed, that from the knowledge every one has of the compositions of Junius, who has studied them;—and from the respectability of the sponsors I have named for the strokes of character, that the line on the part of Junius will be admitted. I am now to sustain the parellel on the side of General Lee. In surveying my materials, it seems a little extraordinary that they should be so ample, considering how few of the productions of General Lee, anterior to the appearance of the letters of Junius, have descended to us. For it is forbidden to touch any that have been written since, lest the shout of imitation and plagiary should be raised. Otherwise, many of his productions after he arrived in America, might be referred to, with great advantage to my hypothesis.

I have said, that General Lee was, in a high degree, exasperated at the conduct of the British government, about the time of the publication of the letters of Junius; and that he was vindictive in his temper—and here follow my proofs that he was so.

In the letter to the king of Poland, page 186 of his Memoirs, he says—"They (the assurances of the good opinion and regard of the king of Poland) make ample amends for the enmities I have drawn upon myself from certain powerful quarters in my own country; where, perhaps, from some just judgment of God, the same qualities which would recommend to your majesty, are highly obnoxious. I devoutly wish, and proudly hope, for my own honor, that I may ever possess a place in the esteem of your majesty, and remain the aversion of those who so widely, so totally differ from you."

In a letter to Mr. Coleman, dated Warsaw, 1st May, 1767, page 194 of his Memoirs, speaking of the danger of passing through the woods of Poland, without an escort, he says—"The English are less secure than others, as they are esteemed the arch enemies of the holy faith. A French commedian was the other day near being hanged from the circumstance of his wearing a *bob wig*, which by the confederates is supposed to be the uniform of the English nation. I wish to God the three branches of our legislature would take it into their heads to travel through the woods of Poland in *bob-wigs*." Again, in the same page—"As to England, I am resolved not to set my foot in it, &c. I have good reasons for it. My spirits and temper were much affected by the measures which I was witness of; measures absolutely moderate, laudable and virtuous, in comparison of what has been transacted since. To return solemn thanks to the crown for the manifestly corrupt dissipation of its enormous revenues, and impudent demand on the people, to repair this dissipation, to complete their ruin, is pushing servility farther than the rascally senate of Tiberius was guilty of. In this light it is considered by all those I converse with, of every nation, even those who have the least idea of liberty. The Austrians and Russians hoot at us.—In fine, it is looked upon as the ultimatum of human baseness—a coup de grace to our freedom and national honor."

I take the following extract from General Lee's letter to Mrs. McCauley, dated Warsaw, 21 May, 1767, the more cheerfully, because it not only supports a point in the parallel I am concerned to sustain, but when it is added to the last extract, they together make a good part of the first letter of Junius, published 21st January, 1769, indeed it would be no very difficult task to make out a sketch of the whole of the grievances he complains of in his first letter, by extracts from the productions of gen. Lee, written about this time, almost in the precise language of Junius. But to return to the matter in hand. Speaking of the cultivated understanding of his correspondent, he says,—"It affords me ample liberty of pouring out my mind upon subjects which, *unfortunately for my own ease, engross it entirely*; the dreadful situation of all the honest part of mankind, and particularly of our own country. How miserably fallen she is in the eyes of every state! How sunk are we (in a few months, I may say,) from the summit of glory, opulence and strength, to the lowest degree of poverty, imbecility and contempt. Europe is astonished at the rapidity of the change: high and low, men of every order, from the ministers of state to the political barbers, make it the subject of their admiration. How can it happen, say they, that Great Britain, so lately the mistress of the globe, with America in one hand, Asia and Africa in the other, instead of the glorious task of giving laws and peace to nations, protecting the weak and injured, checking the powerful and oppressive, should employ her time in tramping on the rights of her dependencies and violating her own sacred laws, on which her superiority over her neighbors is founded? It was some consolation, say they, for the generous few of the Romans, who survived the liberties of their country, that it was a Julius Cæsar, a man with more than mortal talents, who was their subverter: and the patriots of England had some mitigation for their spleen, that it was a Cromwell who had overreached them; but that ********** should be able to encompass the enslaving of a spirited nation, whose every law seems dictated by liberty herself, is *too much to bear*. They compare the noble remonstrances of the French parliaments against the oppressions of their court, with the slavish addresses of ours. & I must confess, that instead of sending for cooks and hair dressers from that country, I have long wished that we were to supply ourselves with members of parliament"

I beg the indulgence of the reader, while I present one other extract from General Lee's letter to Lord Thanet, dated the 4th May, 1767, page 202 of his memoirs. For though some of the matter appears to be repeated from the extracts of the letters to Mr. Coleman and Mrs. McCauley, and he will find nearly all the matter of which this letter is composed, a third time repeated in the first letter of Junius, yet it is so much to my purpose, that I cannot forbear to copy it. "I have (says he) *greater reason every day to congratulate my prudence in having left England; I am persuaded had I stayed, I should have brought myself into some cursed scrape. Even here, at so great a distance, I am thrown into strange agitations of passions on the sight of every newspaper.* Heavenly God! Is it possible we should be so far sunk? To return solemn thanks for a manifestly corrupt dissipation of, such enormous revenues, and an imprudent demand on the public to repair this dissipation, in pushing servility to its ultimatum. These nations who have the least idea of liberty, as the Austrians and Russians, laugh and hoot at us. Compare, say they, the remonstrances of the French parliaments, with the addresses of yours, and then dare to pride yourselves in the superiority of British spirit over their neighbors. *It is impossible to make the least reply to these charges; I choak with grief and indignation. Is not every of your boasted laws trampled upon or eluded? Is not perjury, dissolution and murder encouraged and rewarded with the national money? Are not your magistrates, from the sole merit of being declared enemies of the law, become factious partizans? Is not the choice of your people in their representatives treated with contempt, and annulled? Are not your citizens murdered in the public streets, and in the arms of their household gods, by the military, and the military thanked for their friendlike alarmess? If these things are borne by a people, who profess sentiments of liberty, we have lost the meaning of words.*"

From the opinions expressed in the whole of the foregoing extracts, we must conclude, that General Lee was exasperated against the conduct of the British government to a degree bordering on frenzy. They also declare a vindictive temper, and, I might add, a seditious disposition. Altogether prepared to inflict the most ruthless punishment on the authors of the calamities enumerated. In the sentiments, we see at the first glance, the germs of those bitter and envenomed reproaches, which two years afterwards, put forth against these very men, in the letters of Junius. The abundance and profession even, of these rank and venomous shoots, may well be supposed to proceed from the maturity of that hot-bed of enthusiastic indignation and animosity which alone could supply the sanguine and vigorous patience and perseverance that could sit whole fortnights and months brooding over and altering, and burnishing, and finishing, four or five of invectives, levelled against the persons and characters of these men, that the superior and unrivalled excellence of the composition, if it should fail of its main design, might, at least, bestow immortality "on the perishable infamy of their names." Let it not be imagined that the genius and acquirement of General Lee, supported and invigorated by enthusiasm like this, were unequal to the composition of the letters of Junius. Since it will infallibly create the talents essential to its purpose, its power of execution is continually augmented by itself, and it never acts, but will effect, and a certain impression. It is this enthusiasm which produces, and the spirit of it which agitates us so much in the rapid and commanding eloquence of Junius. By the force of its subtle and elastic spirit, each antagonist is vanquished, and the envenomed shafts of his outrageous malice, haried with such mighty vigor and effect, at the king and his favorites. It is this enthusiastic effervescence, which enables Junius, when we think his genius is exhausted, to surprize us with new and astonishing strokes of his poignant satyre. It is this which has procured him so many imitators, and the absence of its buoyant spirit, which leaves all these imitations, so vapid and heavy. Without doubt, Junius has been imitated by hundreds, who, as to the intellectual force and all human acquirements, and the power of a calm and steady application of them to a subject, were infinitely his superiors; yet, destitute of that vehement resentment which continually pressed his impetuous genius and seems to grow more urgent as he advances, they have fallen infinitely below him.

If General Lee did not write the letters signed Junius, it is most certain that the person who did, must have had a similar fire, lighted up by a similar cause, to that which appears from the extracts, to be already blazing in the mind of the general. There were not perhaps more than three other persons of that day, whose hearts were composed of the inflammable materials, to kindle into a blaze from such a cause, or long, to support such a flame. It is suggested, that these three persons, were Lord Chatham, Edmund Burke & Rousseau. Assuredly neither of these three gentlemen was the writer. But I have always thought there did exist a close and pointed resemblance between the characters, tempers and genius of Rousseau and General Lee. The similitude prevails to the last. The death of each having been hastened by injuries and injustice received, or which they fancied they had received, from their fellow men, while they merited their warmest gratitude and applause.

SCALIGER.

a Vide British Critic for July 1800, page 19.
b Vide Belsham's History George III.—2d vol. page 136, 5th edition—see also pages 228, 239, 244, 245 and 348 for touches of the character of General Lee.
c Vide 3d vol. Anti-Jacobin.
d Review, page 346.
e Ibid. *f* Ibid. *g* Ibid.
h Vide British Critic for July 1800, page 19 and 19.
i Vide Anti-Jacobin, 3d vol. page 346

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CONCERNING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK, No. 1.

One of the principal objections which was long made to the establishment of a bank at Richmond, and was uniformly urged as the reason why the directors of the bank of the United States had not established a branch at this place, proceeded from the assertion of many of the inhabitants, that the capital and commerce of this place, would not support one. Every man of reflection, who saw the immense and valuable exportations of tobacco from this port, which were daily made, and the great im-

portations of dry goods, knew better. Whether this language proceeded from interest, from ignorance, or from the pride of opinion, is now of no consequence to determine. The bank has been established by the general voice of society, under circumstances so flattering to its friends, and so notorious, that there is not a man in this city who does not know, that if the inhabitants of the towns had stood aloof altogether, all the shares would have been subscribed for.

People have now fully opened their eyes, and they look back with shame and mortification at the millions which have been lost by their former delusions. Every man now looks to the bank, as to a parent, which has the means to assist, and will assist those of her children, whose conduct entitles them to confidence. And, without being able to understand exactly the routine by which these benefits are to be obtained, they anticipate them, because they believe that the power exists. The question which the people were lately called upon to decide was, BANK, OR NO BANK? *Almost with one voice they have said, there shall be a bank.* The next question is, whether the bank shall be universally useful to the whole community; or, whether this great and powerful capital shall be confined to the limited speculations and uses of a few individuals, who may establish a credit in the respective towns?

The feelings of a patriot very readily will dictate the answer which suits his views—and the interest of the schemer, who looks forward to exclusive benefits, will urge him to contrary declarations.

The profit of the bank will be made by lending—it therefore becomes the duty of the directors to keep the whole capital constantly afloat, if they can do it with safety. There is no doubt that borrowers enough will appear to take the whole capital, so that there is no fear of not having sufficient chances of lending. The usual mode of lending is by notes given by one person to another, and by him endorsed. If a majority of the acting directors think the drawer and endorser both good, the note is received and the money is lent. The business of the bank in this way is managed with great ease, affording to the officers no other trouble than the regular entries upon their books of loans and receipts. The future credit of drawer and endorser both depend upon the punctual payment of the note. If they fail, the credit or both at the bank will be forfeited.

The perpetual changes in the affairs of trading people, and particularly among those who are mostly inclined to borrow, renders this mode of dealing hazardous; and it requires not only the greatest circumspection, but often a great effort of personal feelings to discharge this duty with fidelity and safety. Every director will have his friend or friends, whom he is individually disposed to favor. Hence it often happens, that several directers, each having similar feelings towards particular persons from a coalition to afford bank aids to those individuals, to a greater extent than they have a reasonable claim to, from their capital or business—besides this, almost every director will have occasion to use his own credit and name, as far as he will be permitted. This inclination having a general influence, the directors will very soon establish a general rule, which may very materially serve themselves.

Every body knows, that any man of prudence and attention to daily occurrences, may acquire a fortune, if there be a fund of ready money to which he can always resort, and obtain large sums upon loan at the legal interest for a short time, with the power of extending the time, if he chuses. Hence therefore, merchants and others are always desirous to become directors. They consider the time which they gratuitously devote to the duties of the bank, greatly rewarded by the advantages which they have the power to obtain.

Every bank in the United States is conducted by such means and upon such principles—and every man who pretends to any knowledge of the system of banking, has received some mechanical impressions from this general system; and there are many who are so wedded to custom, or so benighted by ignorance and obstinacy, that they will listen to no argument which inculcates a change or departure from that custom, however it may be supported by reason, by argument, or the evident safety in their dealings. Yet with the fullest conviction that this prejudice prevails in a very eminent degree with many of those persons whose names are held up as fit characters to be directors, I have resolved to recommend to the stockholders, before the elections are made, to pursue a very different course, which the following remarks will explain.

Virginia possesses the most valuable and best accredited article of commerce which exists in any other country where a bank was ever established, and possesses the means to extend and multiply the article to an extent equal to the commercial wants of foreign countries—I mean the tobacco. This article, though perishable, will keep for several years. It is received from the planter into public warehouses. The planter receives a note, which entitles the holder to the tobacco. It is transferred from hand to hand by no other formality than the delivery; and always operates as a species of money in the hands of the holders. The inspectors, who issue the notes, and their securities, are answerable to the holder for all losses, except those by fire, for a limited time—after that time has elapsed, it is their duty to sell the tobacco at public vendue to the highest bidder for ready money, and the holder of the note becomes entitled to the nett proceeds of the sale. If the tobacco is lost by fire, the public are responsible and will pay the value from the public treasury. So that the holder of a tobacco note has nothing to fear, except the fall of price or the short delay of payment in case of loss. This plain and compendious statement shews, that there is no article of commerce so well secured to the holder as tobacco. This is peculiar to Virginia—and has been the reason that this state has prospered so much by the cultivation of that article.

And now let us see the effect which may be produced to the community by these important circumstances when they are brought into a co-operation with the bank.

The charter of the bank of Virginia contains these words:—"*Nor shall this corporation directly or indirectly deal in, or trade in any thing, except bills of exchange, gold or silver bullion, or in the sale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent, and not redeemed in due time.*"—Whereby the directors are permitted to receive deposits in goods. Tobacco being an article of merchandize, may therefore be received. Even if the advantages which I have just recommended, did not exist, it would be prudent to receive it. I would not recommend to the directors to take it at a high, or even at a medium price, whatever might be the state of the market—but would establish fix'd and safe rules, which should be universal in their operation, rating the tobacco at different warehouses, according, to the mercantile rates, which the prices at those houses bear to the prices at others—the rate should be low—and the depositor should accompany the notes with a power to sell at the expiration of the loan, with an obligation, if there should be a deficiency to pay it. In this way the bank could not lose, because the inspectors and their securities guaranteed the note for a certain time. The public insures against fire, and the borrower against the fall of the market; but the most proper security against the fall of the market will be to fix the rate at the time of lending, so low as to prevent loss in this way.

By means like this, every man in the country who possessed tobacco might very safely calculate upon raising a sum of ready money whenever he pleased, without forcing a sale of his tobacco below the market price, or without selling even at the market price, if he thought it more judicious to pay legal interest for a few months, in preference to selling. Hence it would be, that the benefits of the bank would immediately find their way into every neighborhood and family. Every planter would hasten his tobacco to market, because he would, after it was inspected, bring back the proceeds of the sale, or a portion of the value obtained by the loan.

In this way, the bank would very soon collect large quantities of tobacco—all of which being as it were in the market for sale, shippers who had sudden demands for cargoes, could know where to supply themselves; and several depositors, by uniting in a general sale, might procure a better price than is generally given for single crops, or small parcels.

I well know that there are many persons who have persuaded themselves, that all the accommodation which the people who are not inhabitants of the towns, will be able to obtain, must be through the instrumentality of brokers or agents who reside in the towns; who are to receive the tobacco into their own hands, as deposits, and to procure money from the bank upon their own credit. There is nothing in the plan which I have recommended, to prevent this sort of operation, if people chuse to pursue it; but it appears to me, that nothing can be more preposterous than that the directors of the bank, should prefer the note of one or two persons who are subject to many and daily misfortunes and casualties, which no human prudence or forethought can prevent, to the tobacco notes, which are not only always the property of the holder, but are secured by the responsibility of the country:—or what can be more ridiculous, than to expect that a planter will deposit his crop of tobacco with a broker, and pay him a commission for negociation, when he may do the business without risque, without commission, and without delay, by a direct personal negociation with one of the directors.

I know well that many trifling and feeble objections will be made to this system of negociation.—Among others, it will be said that the directors will thereby be obliged to discharge greater duties than any other directors ever did. This is nothing to the purpose. If there are any who have been heretofore candidates for that office, and do not chuse to render the services to their fellow-citizens which I have described, they can very easily cause their names to be withdrawn, and suffer the elections to fall upon those who will. The appointment of a director is not like enlisting as a soldier, or entering as a sailor: The person elected, can resign when he pleases. And if it shall be the misfortune of Virginia, at the commence of the institution, to chuse persons, who cannot or will not see beyond their noses, and who will thereby prevent the general benefit which might be diffused over the country, their reign will be but short: The next election will release them from further duties, & leave the to ruminate upon that unaccountable folly, which at the same time has tended to injure the whole of the community, to lessen the profits of the bank, and to expose themselves to ridicule and loss of confidence.

The ideas which are connected with this important recommendation are capable of being pushed to a much greater extent. The bank may be made a pirennial spring, capable of affording universal and unceasing advantage to every part of the country; and if it does not do so, the failure may be imputed to the impolitic measures which the directors may adopt.

About the time when the bank shall commence its operations, the writer of this article will extend these ideas much further. This is written in haste, to repel the erroneous opinions which now exist with many intelligent persons in this city, before directors are appointed, so that if the contracted policy, which is herein opposed, shall prevail, no one who may contribute to it, may hereafter suppose that any future strictures upon such conduct, are intended to be personal to the individual authors. The writer hereof having very maturely reflected upon the subject, will not fail to expose the evil tendencies of such conduct, so that the stockholders at the next election, may judge of the fitness of the respective candidates—and thereby not only insure their own profits, but extend the usefulness of the bank, to every individual, from the capital to the cottage.

CANDIDUS.

Drums, Shoes, Boots & Trunks.

Just received, and for sale by

FRANCIS FOLLET,

Next door below Messrs. Bohn and Hubner's, and next door above Mr. Charles Spencer's,

A FEW handsome Drums; an assortment of men, women and children's coarse and fine Shoes; hair and black leather Trunks, of different sizes.

He has lately received several supplies to his former assortment of Jewellery, Hardware, &c. &c.—[and daily expects a further addition]—among which are gold and gilt Jewellery; silver soup, table, desert, tea, salt and mustard Spoons and sugar Tongs; plated tea and coffee Urns; sugar Dishes; cream and tea Pots; Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays and bottle Slides; japanned tea Trays, Waiters, bread Baskets, tea Caddies and Canisters; dressing Cases.

CUTLERY.

Knives, Forks, Razors, Scissors, elegant brass And Irons and brass headed Shovels, Tongs and Pokers; glass hall Lamps; sad Irons and Stands; Grid Irons; tortoise shell, ivory and horn Combs; Brushes; Whips; Canes; Swords; Guns and Pistols; Gun Locks; common and agate Flints; bird Nets, powder Flasks and Shot; Belts, Tickers, Epaulets, sword Knots and Belts; Flutes; Fifes; Chess-men; Backgammon Tables; Razor Strops; Curling Tongs; shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes; Powder Bags and Puffs; Fish Hooks; Thimbles; Needles; Pins; elastic Garters, Glove Ties; Gloves; Suspenders; Tooth Powder; Essences; boxes of Paints; hair, lead and slate Pencils; Mahogany Dressing Cases and travelling Desks; fancy and Windsor Chairs;—with a great variety of other articles, all of which will be sold at a moderate profit.

Richmond, 30th June, 1804. 3t.

In Hanover County Court, February 25th, 1804.

John Taylor, assignee of James Welch, Plt.
AGAINST
John Thornton, (otherwise called John Thornton, jun.) Deft. } In Debt.

THE defendant not appearing, on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered, that the defendant do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in July next, and answer this suit, or that judgment will be rendered against him; and that this order be published at three successive court days at the door of the court-house of this county, and also three times in the Virginia Gazette.

A Copy—Teste,
THOMAS POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

I MARYAN MILLIGAN, of the county of Orange, having had in my possession a BOND of Thomas Whitelaw, of the aforesaid county, for the sum of one thousand and forty-six or forty-eight dollars, payable on the first day of January 1806, with lawful interest from the first day of January 1803, until the said Bond is fully discharged; considering the same not safe in my possession, delivered it to my son Thomas Hambleton, then living with me, for safe-keeping: Some time afterwards, he removed from my house, and carried with him the said Bond. My son Thomas now being dead, his wife, Margaret Hambleton, refuses to deliver the same I do hereby forewarn all persons from receiving the said Bond, on any pretence whatever; and the aforesaid Thomas Whitelaw from paying any interest that is or may hereafter become due, as well as the principal, when the same shall become due, without legal authority from me.

Maryan Milligan.

Orange county, 25th June, 1804. 3t*

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	36s to 39s cash.
Wheat,	6s to 7s do.
Flour, (superfine)	36s39 do.
Corn,	30s do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l do.
Iron,	33l do.
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9 do.
Bacon,	7 1-2d do.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS, unavoidably omitted in this day's Gazette, shall be particularly attended to in our next.

MARRIED—On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Boggs, Mr. LEWIS DAY to Miss CAROLINE GRANTLAND, both of Hanover county.

CELEBRATION.—The Hay-Market Garden and Ball room will be illuminated and otherwise suitably decorated on this evening, being the anniversary of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. Ladies are respectfully invited....Gentlemen to pay one dollar each, at the gate. Good music is engaged for dancing. Ice creams in variety, and other refreshments, will be prepared—to be paid for by such as call for them.

Captain Davis, of the ship Sally, arrived at New-York, from the Isle of France, informs, that Admiral Linois' squadron arrived there, on the first of April, from the Straits of Sunda: and that on their passage they had fallen in with the British homeward bound China fleet, under convoy of six line of battle ships. Three outward bound India ships had been captured by the French, and taken into the Isle of France; from whence dispatches were sent off in a frigate for the consular government, about 20 days before the sailing of the Sally.

Capt. D. further informs that an embargo was expected to take place immediately after his sailing, on all vessels.

The amendment to the constitution of the U. States, by which it is proposed to designate in future the citizens voted for as President and Vice-President, has passed the legislature of the state of New-Hampshire, in the house of representatives, by a majority of 9—in the senate 7 to 10.

Captain Masters, arrived at Salem on the 15th instant, from the Mediterranean, informs, that the French Toulon fleet was really out, and had been seen by the British fleet under Lord Nelson, who had not been able to bring them to action:—that the French consisted of eight sail of the line, and the British only of 7; and that the French professed the determination of their fleet to meet the British, after they had evaded them long enough to get their men under good discipline. We think, however, the British force in the Mediterranean is stronger than here stated.

Captain Masters was informed, by the lieutenant of a British ship, by whom he was boarded, that the greater part of the men belonging to the Philadelphia frigate, had made a representation to Admiral Nelson, from Tripoli, that they really were British subjects, and solicited to be received on board his fleet as such, in order to be released from their present bondage; and that it was expected the admiral would attend to their request.

Captain M. spoke a Danish vessel, direct from Tripoli, the master of which informed that, added to the impression which the destruction of the Philadelphia frigate had made upon the Tripolines, they were now greatly alarmed by a report that prevailed among them, that besides the frigate, commodore Preble had 17 gun-boats under his command, cruising against them. Such a report must serve to restrain the Barbarians in port, and of course increase the security of our commerce.

From the prompt and vigorous measures which commodore Preble has hitherto adopted in the Mediterranean, and from the preparations he is said to have been making for hostile measures, we may expect to hear of some bold stroke being struck against Tripoli; and probably, by co-operation with the brother of the reigning Bey, who is in arms to support his claims to the government, the power of the present enemy of the U. States may be overturned. (*Salem Gaz.*)

Mr. Philips, bookseller, of St. Paul's Church Yard, London, has given the Hon. Bushrod Washington 15000 guineas for the English copy-right of the life of his illustrious uncle, compiled from his own manuscript. Seventy thousand dollars were given for the American copy-right. It was intended that the work should appear in both countries on the 15th of May.

BOSTON, June 20.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE,

☞ THE MINORITY DICTATING TO THE MAJORITY.

The following PROTESTS against the resolution which has passed the legislature of this commonwealth, directing that the electors of President and Vice-President, shall be chosen by the whole people of Massachusetts, with one voice, on one general ticket, have been served up by the chosen caterers in each branch of the legislature; and agreeably to their original design, been published in the newspapers.—They demonstrate how easily language may be twisted and perverted to effect party purposes; and to facilitate the insidious designs of crafty office-seekers, and unprincipled demagogues:—And how affectingly the political crocodiles can

"*Sigh* and groan,
"For Public Good;—and mean their own."—

But will the intelligent reader be cajoled with such hypocrisy! Will he believe, that these protesters can be sincere in their objections, when he knows, that these same men, have applauded the same measure of a general ticket, when adopted, as it now is, in Virginia and Pennsylvania!—Can that be BAD in Massachusetts, which is GOOD in Virginia? Is not Virginia a larger state, and its white inhabitants more scattered than in Massachusetts? Or is there a man who will pretend that the citizens of Massachusetts are less informed; less likely to be acquainted with the qualifications of nineteen citizens capable of giving a single vote, than those of Virginia are of twenty-four persons qualified for the same purpose? No one can pretend it. But such we see is the inconsistency of even legislators, when governed by party spirit! Such the influence of Virginian principles even in New-England!—Such measures ought to excite the indignation of every true friend to a republican form of government;—at the same time it ought to rouse into action all the energies of the friends of the Federal Constitution—all the disciples of the Washington school—in every quarter of the commonwealth. The old, the young, the rich, the poor, the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the laborer, each and every one ought to make the cause his own; and to strive by every manly, open and legal methods, to raise the federal majority on the general ticket of electors to its utmost altitude. Public spirit is good—zeal is good; but energy is better, and will act wonders.

PROTEST OF THE SENATE MINORITY.

The undersigned Members of the Senate, protest against the Resolve this day passed, for the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States on the part of this Commonwealth, by a GENERAL TICKET, *for the following reasons;*

1st. Because it is a departure from the practice of this commonwealth in all former instances of the choice of electors; in which, so far as the people have had any agency, they have always voted by *districts*.

2d. Because it is a deviation from the system of election established by law in the analagous case of choosing representatives in Congress by *districts*; a system introduced with great deliberation, and sanctioned by fair experiment.

3d. Because it is inconsistent with the constitutional principle of electing senators and representatives in our state legislature by *districts*.

4th. Because it is an innovation upon the general and immemorial custom of the people of this commonwealth, who have inherited from their public officers, by *districts*, of convenient extent, in all cases, where more than one are to be elected, by their suffrages, to the same office or trust. The election of a governor and lieutenant-governor, by a general ticket, is founded upon absolute necessity, there being only one person to be elected for the whole commonwealth, to each of those offices. It is, therefore, neither an exception from the general rule, nor an example applicable to elections, in which no such necessity exists. Besides, those two state offices are not only single, but also permanent, and are filled by annual elections; for which a few prominent characters, residing any where in the state, are, from year to year, generally for a long time, held up to public contemplation as candidates; by which means the people at large have a reasonable opportunity to form a judgment of their qualifications and pretensions: whereas there are *nineteen electors* to be now chosen, to perform one important duty only, without any subsequent probationary introduction or any further continuance in office. The embarrassment of the people will be rendered still greater, by their being confined to vote for one elector in each district throughout the commonwealth, instead of being left at liberty to vote for a part only, or for their general ticket, the candidates best known and most approved by them, in whatever counties they might happen to reside.

5th. Because, from the peculiar situation and circumstances of this commonwealth, extending from the state of New-York to the province of New-Brunswick, a distance of more than five hundred miles, separated by the interjacency of another state, comprehending three original colonies, and two independent judiciary districts, and containing eighteen counties, above four hundred towns and more than half a million of inhabitants, the qualified voters in one extreme have not, and cannot have, such knowledge of the principles and characters of the candidates in the other extreme of the commonwealth, as to be able to act understandingly in making their own choice. They must, therefore, either omit to act, and thus lose their elective rights, or act upon the judgment of others, and merely adopt a list presented to them under the form of a nomination. The result of such a process, however dignified with the name of an election by the people at large, will in reality be nothing more than an appointment made for them by a few individuals.

6th. Because it is incompatible with the the true spirit of our representative system of government; as, under the existing circumstances of the commonwealth, its operation will be to deprive a large proportion of the citizens thereof, of the *benefit* of a fair exercise of their constitutional right of suffrage.

7th. Because we believe the public sentiment, which ought to be duly respected by legislators, in order to give general satisfaction, is in favor of a choice by *districts*, in preference to a *general ticket*.

8th. Because, in the present political state of things, the object of a *general ticket* must be to place all our electoral suffrages in the hands of one political party, to the entire exclusion of an opposing party nearly equal in numbers. Its inevitable tendency will, therefore, be to stimulate those parties to opposite electioneering exertions, and to increase their mutual jealousies, prejudices and passions; without any probable effect upon the result of the approaching national election.

9th. Because it appears to us, as it is avowed by some of its principal advocates in the legislature to be a measure of *State opposition* to the present administration of the federal government; an administration possessing, and, in our opinion, highly meriting the confidence, affection and support of the great and increasing majority of the nation. Such an unreasonable and unavailing *opposition* to the republican system of measures adopted by the constituted authorities of the union, and sanctioned by the deliberate sense of the American people, in addition to its intrinsic impropriety, is calculated to injure the respectability of this commonwealth, to incur the reciprocal opposition of other states, to diminish our weight and influence in the national councils, to weaken both the general and state governments, and endanger an eventual dissolution of the federal union.

For these reasons, we move that this our protest may be entered on the journal of the senate.

John Bacon, Isaac Coffin, Johnathan Maynard, John Ellis, jun. Josiah Dean, Aaron Hill, William Hildreth, William Hull, Barnabas Bidwell, John Woodman, John Howe, Jon. Chandler, Joseph Bartlett, Nathaniel Morton, jun.

PROTEST OF THE HOUSE MINORITY.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, members of the House of Representatives, do protest against and think it proper and necessary to assign to our constituents and the rest of the commonwealth, the reasons which influenced our votes against the resolve, which prescribes the mode of appointing the electors of President and Vice-President of the United States by a general ticket. And for giving our votes in favor of the people in each of the seventeen districts, established for the choice of representatives to Congress; having also the right to choose one elector in each district, and the remaining two electors to be chosen at large by the whole people, and request leave to have the same entered on the journals of the house. We are opposed to the GENERAL TICKET, *for the whole number of electors—*

1st. Because, it defeats the first principles of the elective franchise, which is, that the elector should know and be acquainted with the character and sentiments of the candidate for whom he votes; which, in a territory, so extensive as that of Massachusetts, and where the candidates are to reside at a distance so remote from each other, we consider impossible.

2d. Because, it is repugnant to the habits and usage of the people of this commonwealth, who, ever since the adoption of their present constitution, and from the earliest period of their history as a people, have never been accustomed to an election by a general ticket of the whole people, where more than one officer of the same rank and kind are to be chosen.

3d. Because this mode is calculated to open the door to intrigue and imposition on the people.

4th. Because this mode of election is fallacious in the face of it. It locates one elector in each of the seventeen districts on the principle that, such district is to be represented in the electoral college; whereas, unless the majority of such district be of the same political sentiments with the majority of the whole commonwealth, there will be selected from among them a candidate in opposition to their sentiments and wishes.

5th. Because the advocates of this novel mode of appointing the electors openly avowed their intentions to be, to oppose with their whole strength of the state, the re-election of the present chief magistrate of the union.

(*An inference was drawn from the above avowal, which was offensive to the house, and for that reason, we omit publishing it.*)

6th. Because this mode will deprive one party of their due weight in the appointment of the first magistrate of the union, who is the common president of the national sovereignty of the whole people; entitled to representation in sections of equal numbers, as well as of the state sovereignties, entitled to a representation of two electors in the electoral college of each state.

7th. Because, in a state like Massachusetts, where political parties are so nearly balanced, this mode must necessarily produce great political heat and aspersity in the public mind, and has a tendency to subvert that harmony and tranquility so essential to the happiness of society. We are in favor of voting by seventeen distinct districts.

1st. Because a choice in this mode is, in our opinion, more fair, more consonant to the spirit of the constitu-

on, less subject to the excitement heat, and agreeable to the wishes of the people of Massachusetts.

2d. Because, the people of this state have been accustomed, ever since the adoption of their constitution, to choose the Senators of our own state, and Representatives to Congress, by Districts, and they have never yet found any inconveniences resulting from that mode, or ever complained of it.

Perez Morton, William Cleveland, John Hathorne, John Southwick, Thomas Harris, David Goodwin, Samuel Flagg, Timothy Childs, Thomas Allen, jun. Samuel H. Wheeler, Adonijah Bidwell, Walter McFarland, Asa Williams, William Moody, Joseph Morrill, Abraham Howland, Abiel Mitchell, John Dillingham, Jonathan Richardson, Joseph Chandler., Edmund Cushing, Micajah Coffin, Martin Kinsley, William Brewer, Thomas Park, Christopher Mason, John Smith, Alexander McIntire, Samuel Hoar, Mark Adams, Daniel Mason, John Tinkham, Samuel Merrill, Joseph Bemis, John Freeman, John Drake, jun. Jones Godfrey, Nathan Fisher, John Loring, Joseph Adams, Asa Kingsbury, Jeremiah Wardwell, William Rounseville, Frederick Drown, Moses Richardson, Elnathan Sherwin, Ebenezer Broadbrooks, David Nye, John Willington, Amos Holbrook, Albert Smith, John Stebbins, Nathan Willis, Stephen Monroe, Samuel Jones, Thomas Brown, Israel Washburn, Joseph Wood, Joseph Heath, Richard J. Cutts, Ezekiel Tolman, Thomas Fillebrown, Samuel Elwell. Zachariah Peirson, Jacob Reeves, Isaac Hastings, Jonathan Carver, Eben Fishen, Ozias French, Leai Hubbard, William Whittemore, jun. Johnathan Oakes, David Tucker, Johnathan Smith, jun. Thomas Kittridge, Aaron Hobart, John Farley, Moses Carlton, jr. John Piket, Jun. Timothy Freeman, Charles Hayden, John Seiman, Holder Slocum, Nathan B. Martin, Johnathan Webster, Daniel Snow, William Simonds, Eben. Norton, William Worth, Simon Dearborn, jr. Benjamin Bride, Crowel Hatch, Paul Blake, Seth Sprague, Eben. Graves, Oliver Chapin, Medad Alexander, William Adams, Timithy Walker, Jonas Brooks.—101.

☞ We must remark, that several of the above gentlemen have expressed their regret at having signed the protest; and others have declared, they put their names to it, without having either read it, or heard it read. This fact ought to be repeated:—Although the protest bears 101 names, when the question, on the desire of the protestors, that it should be recorded, was put, only fifty-three, out of 225 members present, voted in favor of it. This is undeniable evidence, that one half had been surprized into the measure, or were ashamed of the abortion when it was exposed to observation. So much is to their honor.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

THE FRIGATES.—We are informed, that the commanders of the French frigates Cybele and Didon, express themselves ready to leave the port, and engage the Cambrian and Boston British frigates, if they can be assured that they shall not be attacked by other vessels.

No formal communication is as yet understood to have passed between them, but, from the appearance of things, and the interference of friends, there is much probability that it will come to a fight.

The British frigates continue in what is termed the horse-shoe, below the narrows, but within the hook. The French vessels are up near the city.—The Cambrian is commanded by capt. Bradley, the Boston by capt. Douglass, both gallant and capable officers. The Didon is commanded by capt. Brouard, an officer reputed of much courage and skill; and the Cybele by capt. Sennes, whose bravery has been particularly distinguished. It is stated that he has had three vessels sunk under him. It may be therefore presumed, that if an engagement does take place, it will be no child's play.

June 25.

The ship Oliver Ellsworth arrived at this port on Saturday evening in 47 days from Liverpool, after beating against a strong west wind for 35 days. She left there on the 6th of May, to which date Liverpool papers are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, containing London news to the 4th. We have also received a regular file of London papers to the latter date, and prices current of the 27th April.

From these papers we have copied liberally in the preceding columns.

The English ministry have issued a circular notice to the ministers of foreign courts resident at London, respecting the correspondence of Mr. Drake. They deny, in strong terms of indignation, that the British government have been a party to plans of assassination: but justify their own conduct and that of Mr. Drake as conformable to general usage and to suit the principles of personal defence, which authorise one belligerent power to cripple the exertions, distract the operations, and confound the plans of the other; and to avail itself of all popular commotions and inquietudes. They intimate that Mr. Drake has not only done no more than his duty, but that he has done much less than the ministers and commercial agents of France have done towards the disaffected in different parts of the British territories. We shall publish a complete copy of this notice in the Mercantile Advertiser of to-morrow.

The grand judge has made a second report to the first consul of new conspiracies against his person and against the internal and external safety of the republic, in which Mr. Spencer Smith, the English minister at Stutgard, is the principal character.

Mr. Finley, passenger in the Columbia from Lisbon, informs, that the king of Naples and family had been seized by the French on a suspicion of their having been concerned in the conspiracy against the life of the first consul. Mr. Finley had his news from the imprial consul at Lisbon.

June 26.

By the arrival of the ship Diligence, captain Grocker, from Dublin, we have received Irish papers to the 10th May, containing London news to the 5th, inclusive, being two days later than our advices by the Oliver Ellsworth.

The captain reports, that a change in the British ministry momently expected, and that a regency was the subject of general conversation.

The subjoined articles are from the Courier of the 5th.

LONDON, MAY 5th.

In a second edition of the Courier yesterday, we mentioned, that news had been received of 200 of the enemy's flotilla having come out of Boulogne. Early yesterday morning they were seen from Dover Heights, at anchor about two miles from the French shore. During the remainder of the day the weather was too thick to see them: but a distant cannonade was heard several times; it is probable that the flotilla only came out to manœuvre, and that they returned into port in the evening.

Severe laws against emigration will soon be published in Holland. The richest and most respectable inhabitants, particularly at Rotterdam, have emigrated and settled themselves in England, at Antwerp, or at Embden. They carried their fortunes with them in their pocket books.

General Marmont, commander in chief at the camp of Utretch, writes to the first consul thus: "I have the honor to inform you, that four large English pinnaces, loaded with troops, attacked the frigate Cheval Marin on the 21st Germinal, stationed on the Texel. The sailors were all drunk with punch. The battle was neither long nor doubtful. Two of the pinnaces were sunk—the other two saved themselves, but lost half their crews. This attack was act of mere madness, which cost the English dear, as they lost some hundreds of men. The frigate Le Cheval Marin suffered no loss. The English probably thought of surprising her."

The Courier de Londres states, that Mr. Goldsmith, the quondam editor of the Argus newspaper, published at Paris, is one of the principal agents employed by the imperial towns. He was at Leipsic in the beginning of April, and ordered domiciliary visits to be made in all the inns of that town—but the persons he was chiefly in pursuit of found means to escape.

A letter from Folkstone, dated Thursday evening, contains the following—

"The report of guns was distinctly heard this afternoon from the French coast, near Boulogne; and the weather was so clear, that we could observe two three brigs and two lugger rigged vessels come out of Boulogne harbour, and run along shore, as it is supposed for the purpose of getting to sea. Only one of our ships has been seen off Boulogne, and she drifted with the tide. The wind has got round to the s. e. to-day, and the convoy under Dungeness are observed getting under way, for the purpose of sailing before dark. For the first time this season, a great number of lights were descried last night upon the French coast, which it is supposed arises from the French troops having encamped there within this day or two. We cannot otherwise account for this circumstance."

Mr. Aunter, a king's messenger, was on Tuesday last committed to Tothilfields Bridewell, charged, on the oath of a whitesmith, with having endeavored to prevail upon him to make a key to one of the official boxes in which dispatches to our ambassadors at foreign courts are usually conveyed.

Mr. Addington was with his Majesty yesterday for an. Mr. Pitt, it was generally supposed was to have been honored with a confetence, but we understand that he has not yet seen his Majesty'—Nothing has yet been decisively concluded: but we suppose that the new arrangements will be declared on Monday.

The state of the King's health, and the probability of a regency, are questions of too much delicacy for discussion in a public newspaper at present; though they are the subjects of conversation in almost every company.

The new ministerial arrangements have not yet transpired. It seems certain, however, that both Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt are included in the new Administration. The Lord Chancellor as well as Mr. Addington, waited an his Majesty yesterday. His Lordship, it is said, will retain his situation, as will also Lord Chatham and Westmoreland, the offices of Master of the Ordinance and Lord Privy Seal.—The office chalked out by report for Mr. Fox, is that of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

From Lloyd's List—May 4.

The Jamaica, Ellen, and Fortitude, of Whitehaven, and two vessels named Peggy, belonging to Greenock, part of the Apollo's convoy, are reported to be lost on the coast of Portugal.

The Maria, Ritson, from Liverpool, to Tortola, is wrecked on the coast of Portugal.

The John and Ann sailed from Halifax 19th November last, for Greenock, and has not since been heard of.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS MAY 3.

2 per Cent. Cons. 56 5-8—Ditto for Account 56 5-8
2 per Cent Reduced 55 1 1—Omnium 33-4 prem.

MOREAU.—A late London paper contains an article styled Moreau and Bonaparte compared, which is written in an extremely prejudiced and uncandid style with respect to the latter; but contains the following character of Moreau.

"The writer of this has been Moreau's prisoner and guest; has associated with him in guard, at Paris and Grosbois; has been at his military parade, when attended by all generals, aides-de-camp, and officers; and at his table, when surrounded by elegance, beauty, and fashion; he has seen him in his camps on the Rhine and the Danube, at his balls and routs at Strasburgh and Paris; and he has always found him the same amiable, agreeable, modest, and unassuming man; although, at all times, in all places, and in all companies, a military enthusiast, whether in the society of ladies, or in a circle of officers, at the head of his table, or at the head of his army, leading his soldiers to battle, or handing a lady to dance; but so lively, amusing, and intermixed with anecdotes is his conversation, that even French coquetts have listened to it in preference to the flattery of their gallants.

"It is impossible for any person of education to be in Moreau's company half an hour without considering him a great military character, whose thoughts and words are those of an officer of eminent talents, and much experience, and whose only passion is military glory.

"To an open and pleasing countenance, he unites soft and insinuating manners; and to the frankness of the soldier, he joins the becoming ease of the courtier, without the licentiousness of the one, or the vices of the other. Frenchmen allow him the liberal good-nature of a Turenne, to whom he is compared for his able tactics; and the vigour and patriotism of Henry IV. whom he resembles as a skilful warrior. They say that in his attacks he is a Gustavus Adolphus and a Conde, and in his retreats a Xenophon and a Belleiffe.

"All the reproach made against Moreau even by his enemies, is, that he continued to serve the assassin of a father whom he dearly loved, and his ingratitude towards his friend Pichegru, whom he could not but greatly esteem; but it may be said, without fear of contradiction, or charge of partiality, that, with the *single* exception of Pichegru, Moreau is the first, the ablest, of all the French republican generals, and one to whom France is the most indebted, because Melas lost the battle of Marengo, whereas Moreau gained the battle of Hohenlinden.

"Before Bonaparte left the city of Paris, on his journey to Brabant, he exiled every general not in employment at Paris: as Moreau's estate is only twelve miles from that city, he comes there several times in the week, either to visit his friends, or to frequent the theatres; the Corsican dared not, however, insult Moreau with such a proceeding; he therefore invited him to an interview at Berthier's house.—Bonaparte began the conversation by mentioning some complaints, although he at the same time insinuated his respect for Moreau as a general, and his esteem for him as a citizen.—He told him he might command any place in his disposal, except that of a consul. He offered to make him a duke, or hereditary sovereign of Parma and Plaisanza, and in return he only demanded his friendship. Moreau's answer united to the frankness of the soldier the generosity of the patriot; he said, "he was the personal enemy of no man, but the irreconcileable foe of all men, either Princes or Sans Culottes, who tyrannized over his countrymen; that in serving his country he had only done his duty, without any ambition for power or expectation of reward; and should foreigners again attack it, and he were certain that his endeavours should procure his countrymen that freedom for which they fought so many and bloody battles, he would again offer his services; but he would never draw his sword until he was convinced that his military talents would be of other use to his fellow citizens than solely to leave them the choice of tyrants;" and without waiting for an answer, he retired."

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

Among the extracts from foreign papers in this day's Gazette, will be found several articles of considerable interest. The notice taken in the British parliament of Mr. Livingstons volunteering in the cause of the first consul, the great *assassin general* of Europe against the English government, is such as might be expected. The pretended conspiracy of the English cabinet to procure the assassination of Bonaparte is peremptorily and indignantly denied by the chancellor of the exchequer, who expects shortly to be able to prove to the world that Mr. Drake also is as innocent of the charge as the administration itself. How will the conduct of our minister then appear, who has chosen to take for granted an unfounded calumny against a government with which we are at peace, and in his official capacity, as the representative of the American nation, has assumed the right of deciding, upon the representation of one side only, an important and litigated question between two belligerent powers, of passing sentence of public censure upon one of them! Since we have no better ground upon which to rest our hopes, we have a right to hope that the *pusillanimity* of our government will again stand us in stead. As happened in the case of Mr. Livingston's memorial relative to Louisiana, we may hope that our administration will publicly and solemnly disavow at the English court, this public act of their minister at the court of the first consul.—In this way we may again, perhaps obtain pardon for the weak, impertinent, and unwarrantable proceeding of one of our public ministers. When all this shall have been accomplished, we shall probably again hear, through the democratic papers, of the dignified attitude, and the magnanimous policy of our government!

LONDON, April 16.

The following letter gives some interesting details of the battle of the 23d September, in which Scindia was defeated:

"Camp near Jaffurrabad, Sept. 24, 1804.

"I have now to relate to you one of the most brilliant and bloody actions perhaps on record. On the 22d a junction was effected with Col. Stevenson, and the two divisions the next morning moved in different directions to attack the enemy's combined force which was to have taken place as to-day.—However, yesterday morning, as General Wellesly's division arrived on the ground, intelligence was received that the enemy were within five or six miles, and preparing to move off. In consequence of this intelligence, the General reconnoitred their camp, and determined to attack them without waiting for Col Stevenson to come up. The baggage was left behind under charge of Col. Chamber's battalion. On approaching the enemy, it was found that the information the General had received was erroneous, and that the enemy were not only in full force, but occupied a most favorable and advantageous position—covered by nearly 150 pieces of artillery, with an army of about 40 thousand infantry, and 35 thousand cavalry. To oppose this, we had only 7000 Europeans and 2800 native infantry, with four weak regiments of cavalry, and a few artillery in all, not more than 5000 men. Still the General placing the most implicit confidence in the skill and bravery of his troops resolved not to let such an apportunity escape to bring on a decisive action. The army was accordingly formed in order of battle; the infantry and guns occupied the first line, and the cavalry the second. In this position we advanced upon the enemy, in defiance of the heaviest cannonade imaginable. But, as our line, particularly the right of it, who were ordered to attack the left wing of the enemy, approached the ranges of batteries, showers of grape musketry swept away complete ranks; and taking advantage of this, the flower of their cavalry bore down and overwhelmed our infantry on the right. At this awful and critical moment the whole of our cavalry charged the advancing enemy with such rapidity and execution, that the whole gave way, and fell back in the utmost confusion. This decided the fate of the day, and gave time for the infantry to recover, and they immediately advanced to support the cavalry, when the enemy retreated in all directions, leaving us masters of the field, of battle and 110 pieces of very fine cannon, equal in all respects, if not superior, to our own. But we have to regret the loss of a great number of brave men; among them is Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, of the 19th Dragoons, who nobly fell in the act of charging the enemy's guns and infantry, along with capt. Mackay and capt. Boyle, and lieut. Bonomi; also six more wounded of the cavalry; and upwards of 160 men and 300 horses. You may form some idea of the heat of the action, when I inform you, that hardly a cavalry officer was not either killed or wounded himself, or had his horse shot under him. The artillery had four officers killed; they were cut down at their guns by Scindia's horse; and the infantry suffered immensely both in officers and in men. The General had two horses killed under him—one with a cannon shot, and another with pike, and one of his orderlies killed at his side. It is universally allowed to be one of the severest actions that ever happened in this or perhaps any other country; and when it is considered that the enemy were at least 75,000 strong, with 150 pieces of cannon, and every local advantage, it must at least be allowed that this detachment of not more than 3000 men, have nobly upheld the fame and character of the British arms. To do the enemy justice it must be admitted that the troops in general, but their infantry and artillery in particular, behaved in the most gallant manner, and fell in heaps under the swords of our cavalry, and bayonets of our infantry close to their guns. The 74th regiment, at the commencement of the action, were about 500 strong—only 88 of which and one subaltern, returned to camp unhurt. They have lost four captains and seven subalterns killed, and every other officer wounded, with the exception of Lieut. Moore. Col. Wallace commanded a brigade, and captain Tolfrey was acting in a staff situation, and fortunately both of them have escaped untouched."

It is a curious and most honourable fact, that after the rest of our fleet were blown off Brest by the tremendous gale of the 25th ult. that the harbour of Brest was blockaded for 48 hours by a single British 74. The Plantagenet, capt. De Courcy, was forced by the storm of the 25th to take shelter in Penzance Bay; but as the weather moderated, she resumed her station off Brest, where she was found by the rest of the fleet upon their return.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

THIS EVENING, JULY 4, 1804, will be presented, a COMEDY, called,

THE DRAMATIST;
OR, STOP HIM WHO CAN.

To which will be added the Musical Entertainment called
SPRIGS OF LAUREL;
OR,
THE RIVAL SOLDIERS.

☞ Doors to be opened at 6, and performance to begin at 7 o'clock.

. Tickets to be had at Mr. Prichard's Book-store, at A. Davis's Printing-Office, and at the Office of the Theatre.

Inspected in Richmond the last 12 months ending the first of July, 1804—84,762 Barrels of flour. ISAAC WEBSTER.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,

Virginia District, May Term, 1804.

Samuel Donaldson, surviving partner of Gibson, Donaldson & Hamilton, *Plts.*
AGAINST
Joseph Friend, surviving executor of Daniel McCallum, deceased, who was surviving partner of Thomas & Alexander Donald and Company, the said Thomas and Alexander Donald and Company, and Thomas Wilson, *Defts.*
In Chancery.

THE defendants Thomas and Alexander Donald and Company not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
James Blagrove, D. C.

The COMMISSIONERS appointed by the late Act of Assembly, to superintend the Lottery, for the benefit of the University of William and Mary, feel themselves greatly mortified, in being obliged to inform the Public, that imperious necessity has compelled them to postpone, for the present, the drawing, notwithstanding the assurances, which they have given, both collectively and individually, that it would commence on the 2nd of this month. It will, doubtless, be expected that the reasons inducing this postponement, should be stated: and after such explanation, they trust, they will stand exculpated by a generous Public, of every other charge, than that of precipitancy; to which they acknowledge their sanguine hope of success in the sale of Tickets, and thus, of speedily accomplishing the truly laudable end, which they had in view, has subjected them.—As the day first contemplated, approached, on which the drawing was to commence, measures were taken to acquire satisfactory information of the number of Tickets, which had been sold. Satisfactory information, however, was received only from a few. Still too sanguine in their expectations; reflecting, that with the prospect of advantage offered to purchasers, the interests of science were combined, and judging of the distant sales, by what had been and would be made in this place, and its vicinity, they conceived themselves authorized to promise, most decidedly, a commencement at the period last notified.—But advices, recently received, convince them that the sales, though considerable, are still not such as would justify a commencement of the drawing.—The Commissioners will not again so far commit themselves, as to state positively, the time when the drawing shall commence; but this they have in their power, fully and unequivocally to promise; that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to hasten the drawing. This is fully evinced by the mode they have adopted, and are now pursuing, of giving to the purchaser, with such security as may be approved of, on his taking not less than ten Tickets, a credit of ninety days; thereby holding out to individuals, the prospect of advantage, from prizes, without the advance of a single cent.—Gentlemen, who have been so obliging as to assist in the disposition of Tickets, are authorized to assure those holding them by purchase or credit, that no payment of their respective bonds will be required, until 90 days shall expire, from the time of beginning to draw; and they are hereby requested to regulate their subsequent sales of Tickets on credit by this principle. ep4w.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the James River Company, on the 3d July 1804:

RESOLVED, that a dividend of six per cent. be paid to the Share holders, on their respective interests in said Company, for the last six months.

Extract from the Minutes,
ROBERT POLLARD, Clerk.

4439 Acres of valuable
L A N D,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, just above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchased all together, or in small parcels from 30 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the first of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from that day: approved security will be required. Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherst county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptance in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

Spring Goods.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Little William*, from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Europe,

Their Spring Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

THEY are also supplied with East and West India Goods; all of which they offer for sale on moderate terms, for Cash, merchantable Produce, or on the usual credit to *punctual* customers.

They continue to receive on *Storage*, and to sell on *Commission*, Flour, Tobacco, and other Country Produce; and flatter themselves their conduct will continue to merit general approbation.

Richmond, May 15th, 1804.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

G O O D S,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have received from London, Liverpool and Bristol, a neat and valuable assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

The London *Critical Review*, or *Annals of Literature*, from the year 1791 till 1803, bound in boards, 39 vols. and 30 Numbers of *Ladies' London Magazines*.

June 12th, 1804.

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New-York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commission Line,

And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring and forwarding such goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults, in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

The Court of Hustings of the city

of Richmond have established the following rules concerning applications for licences to manufacture Tobacco within the said city, viz.

"All applications to the said Court, for licences to manufacture Tobacco, must be made one month at least previous to the time of granting thereof, and the name or names of the applicant or applicants, entered on the records of the said Court, and inserted in all the newspapers published in the city of Richmond."

☞ In pursuance whereof, Public Notice is given, that from the records of the said Hustings Court, it appears that Daniel Triplett and John Widewilt intend to apply for licence severally to manufacture Tobacco within this city.

By order of the Court,

ANDREW STEVENSON, D. C.

June 21st, 1804. 19July

At a Court of Appeals held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 21st of May, 1804.

ORDERED, that the following rules be published in the Richmond gazettes for one month.

November 18th, 1803.

Rule.—In all cases whether of appeal, writ of error, or otherwise, the court will proceed to a hearing at the term to which such case shall be returned, or sent up, unless good cause shall be shewn to the contrary.

May 13, 1804.

Rule.—A clear and concise state of the case of each party in an appeal, writ of error, or supersedeas from a decree of the high court of chancery, or any district court in chancery, or from a judgment of the general court, or any district court in which a demurrer, special verdict, case agreed, demurrer to evidence, bill of exceptions, or point reserved, shall constitute a part of the record, or exhibits in the cause, with the points insisted on, signed by his counsel and printed, or fairly transcribed, the expence whereof shall be taxed in the bill of costs, shall after the end of this present term, be delivered to each judge, time enough before the hearing of the cause, and that no error, other than such as shall be pointed out, and insisted on in such statement, on the part of the plaintiff or appellant, shall be (without leave of the court) admitted as a ground for argument on the hearing of the cause, or for reversal of the decree or judgment sought to be reversed. And that all depositions and exhibits, accounts and articles intended to be relied upon, or objected to in the argument, be particularly noticed in such state, and recited, and a reference thereto in the official copy of the record in the cause made.

May 21, 1804.

Rule.—That after the end of this present term, all causes depending in this court, which shall be ready for hearing, in pursuance of the rule of this court, made on the 15th day of this present month, shall, unless good cause be shewn to the contrary, be heard in the same order in which they stand on the docket.

Teste,

J. Brown.

Richmond, June 15, 1804.

OUR clients in the Court of Appeals will perceive that the foregoing orders require particular duties, expences and attention, which were not expected, when we were retained by them. As we cannot fail to comply with these requisitions of the court, without danger to their interest, and the rule that causes shall be tried according to their standing on the docket, renders it necessary that we should be constantly present, and ready for the argument—we trust that our client's will see the propriety of an adequate compensation for our services.

PHILIP NORBORNE NICHOLAS.
EDMUND RANDOLPH.
JOHN WICKHAM.
GEORGE HAY.
DANIEL CALL.
JOHN WARDEN.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the North Garden, in Albemarle county, containing one thousand acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Moore, William Wood, and the late William Cole, dec. within eighteen miles of Warren, and the same distance of Milton.—There is on this land a new Barn, 48 by 24 feet, a good Overseer's House, & houses for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty Negroes—The overseer's house, with a little expence may be rendered very comfortable for a small family. About half the land is cleared, and the greater part of which is in good order for cultivation, and a considerable part of it fresh and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Any person inclined to purchase, by application to the overseer on the premises, will be shewn the land. The terms of sale will be one fourth part of the purchase money paid on the 1st day of June, 1805, and the balance in three equal annual payments from that day, each instalment to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.—Bond with approved security, together with a deed of trust on the land, will be required of the purchaser, to secure the payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living at Scotch-Town, in Hanover county.

If the above land is not sold before, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, on the 23d day of August next, if fair—if not, the next fair day. In either case, the purchaser will have leave to seed wheat as soon after that time as he may choose—and may be furnished with the crop of corn, &c. that may be made on the plantation this year, say from two to three hundred barrels.

John M. Sheppard.

Scotch Town, May 30, 1804. 123A.

☞ *The survey by which the turnpike road from Staunton to the Point of Fork, is to run, goes immediately through the above mentioned land, convent to a handsome situation for building, and good water.*

J. M. SHEPPARD.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,

BY

James Edmondson.

THE subscriber having added largely to his house and stables, has it now completely in his power to entertain any number of LADIES and GENTLEMEN that may think proper to call on him, being well supplied with the best liquors that could be procured from Gordons's stock in Richmond, and in every respect better prepared to accommodate company than he has ever been since he has lived in Staunton. As some person living on the road to Charlottesville, last summer not so friendly to him as they might be, and knew of no other way they dare attempt to injure him, fell upon the low and pitiful plan of informing strangers that they could not be accommodated at his house, in consequence of his being so much crowded, when they knew nothing of the company that were with him at the time. The report must have been circulated from a bad heart, for it is well known he has never turned off genteel company for want of room.

He also informs the public that there is a MAIL STAGE that runs from Richmond to Staunton once a week, and stops at his house; that he will keep a hack, a pair of horses and an excellent driver, for the accommodation of company that travel in the stage to this place and may wish to visit any of the Springs this season.

Staunton, June 16, 1804.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States for the 5th Circuit in the Virginia district, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1803, in behalf of John Glassell, against William Walker, James Walker, Merry Walker, and John Walker,

WILL BE SOLD,

to the highest bidder, for ready, at Kanhawa court house, on the 24th day of August next, the following Tracts of

L A N D,

—VIZ—

ONE, granted to William Walker on the 3d of May 1786, containing 112 1-4 acres, on Elk river, a branch of the Great Kanhawa, about 6 miles from the mouth, opposite to a survey made for Leonard Cooper and Wm. Morris, at the mouth of the second creek that empties into Elk on the South side.

One other Tract, granted to said William Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 500 acres, on the head waters of the left hand fork of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, at the shallow ford, about 4 or 5 miles from the mouth of said river, adjoining a survey made for said Walker.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the third bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 26th May 1788 containing 770 acres, on Elk river, on the South East side, about a mile from its mouth.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 100 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the fourth bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek, on the same side of the river.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 1000 acres, on a left hand branch of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, opposite to the first island on said rive.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the South side of Elk river, the third bottom on the river above William Arbuckle's land, opposite the mouth of Sandy Creek.

The whole of the above mentioned land, at the time it was surveyed, lay in the county of Greenbrier; all of which will be sold, or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of four thousand one hundred and ten dollars, 38 cents, with interest on 2798 dollars 78 cts. at 5 per centum per annum from the 22d March 1799; and

The costs of suit and carrying this decree into effect.

BENJAMIN MOSBY, Acting Comm'r.

June 7th, 1804. (tds.)

In pursuance of the direction contained in the annexed 6th section of the act, entitled, "An act for incorporating the Bank of Virginia," the undersigned commissioners in and for the city of Richmond, do hereby give notice, that

THE sum of three hundred thousand dollars has been actually received on account of the capital stock of the said bank—and that Thursday the 5th of July ensuing, is the day appointed for proceeding to the choice of directors—on which day the stockholders are requested to meet at the capitol, at ten o'clock, for that purpose.

E. CARRINGTON.
ROBERT POLLARD.
GEO. JEFFERSON.
PHILIP NORBORNE NICHOLAS.
THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.
BENJAMIN HATCHER.
JAMES F. LEITCH.

June 11, 1804. t5July

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That on the first day of June next, and every thirty days thereafter, if the subscription shall not be sooner closed, the commissioners appointed at Norfolk, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Staunton and Lynchburg, shall respectively transmit and deliver to the commissioners appointed in and for the city of Richmond, a list of the several subscribers, at such places respectively, and of the share or shares to each and every subscriber belonging, together with the full amount of subscription money by the commissioners respectively received as aforesaid; for which amount the receipt in writing of the said commissioners appointed in and for the city of Richmond, or of a majority of them, shall be a sufficient acquittance and discharge to the persons respectively paying the same. And as soon as the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in the manner aforesaid shall be actually received on account of the subscription to the said capital stock of the said bank, notice thereof shall be given by the commissioners appointed in and for the city of Richmond, or a majority of them, in at least two public gazettes, printed in the said city of Richmond; and the same persons shall at the same time, notify a time and place within the said city, at the distance of twenty days from the time of such notification, for proceeding to the choice of directors; and it shall be lawful for such election to be then and there made; and the fourteen persons who shall then and there be chosen, together with the Treasurer for the time being, shall be the first directors, and shall be capable of serving until the first Monday in January thereafter, by virtue of such choice, or until their successors shall be duly elected: and the said directors shall forthwith, thereafter, commence the operations of the said Bank, at the city of Richmond.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly to pass a law, to confirm to the subscribers respectively, the title to several parcels or lots of Land, lying on the east side of Gillies Creek, immediately below the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, and whereof they are severally possessed, the legal title to which was in John Hague, at the time of his death.

JOHN LESTER.
JOHN LIGGON.

June 10th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying for a amendment or repeal of an act passed at their last session, entitled, "An act for improving the navigation of James River."

Richmond, May 28, 1804.

Bacon Hams.

THE subscriber has received a parcel of very fine HAMS, which he will sell on moderate terms. Apply at Messrs. Wm. Brown & Co's.

James Brown, jun.

June 16th, 1804.

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

A NEGRO man about 47 or 8 years of age, and nearly 6 feet high, was lately committed to jail as a runaway, by the name of *Ignatius Butler*, with a counterfeit free paper. He says his real name is *William Stewart*, and belongs to the representatives of Mr. Richard Craven of Rockingham county, near Henry Miller's iron works. Mr. Craven bought him of William Waters of Madison county. He says Mr. Craven, in a speculating trip to the Jerseys about 16 years ago, died there of the small pox. It was at this time he eloped from his master's service, and has been travelling about in this state and Maryland ever since in the several occupations of millwright, carpenter and shoemaker—in the two last he was chiefly employed while with Craven. Mr. Craven left two sons, *Michael* the elder, and *William*. Michael had very red hair, and he believes they are both alive in Rockingham county. He further says that his master was intimately acquainted with Maj. M'Dowell, a magistrate who lived within seven or 8 miles of him. The representatives of Craven are requested to come for him, and proving their claim to him, he will be delivered upon payment of fees and this advertisement, by

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper City Jail.

Richmond, June 20, 1804.

TO BE LET,

ON building leases, three beautiful, airy & elevated situations for Dwelling Houses. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wishes a pleasant and agreeable residence for his family, either of these sites would be truly desirable, as they are contiguous to the scene of active business, while they are at the same time removed from the dust and noise of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 23, 1804.

☞ An experienced, sober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous situation, on application as above.—None of opposite character need apply.

(BY AUTHORITY)

Scheme of a
L O T T E R Y,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	of 500	——	3,000
10	do.	of 200	——	2,000
20	do.	of 100	——	2,000
100	do.	of 50	——	5,000
250	do.	of 30	——	7,500
420	do.	of 25	——	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15	——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize,			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard,